

to the typical form, it is evident that the name *Ph. brehmii* can no longer be used. I propose, therefore, to name the Iberian Chiffchaff

***Phylloscopus collybita ibericus*, subsp. nov.**

Description.—Differs from *Phylloscopus collybita collybita* in being a little brighter, more yellowish-olive above and brighter yellow on the under wing and tail-coverts; second primary longer, so that it is equal to 6/7 or 7 in 100 per cent. of males and in 60 per cent. of females, against 26.5 per cent. of males and 13 per cent. of females in *C. collybita*. The legs are paler. The juvenile is decidedly brighter above and more yellow below than the juvenile of *C. collybita*. Song and eggs different to those of *C. collybita* (as many have recorded).

Type.—In British Museum. Male, adult, Paul d'Argila, near Coimbra, Portugal, May 23, 1920, Witherby collection, no. 70/43. British Museum Reg. no. 1934.1.1.5045.

Remarks.—I am greatly indebted to Dr. Steinbacher for kindly examining Homeyer's birds, and to Mr. Kinnear for obtaining for me a translation of Homeyer's description.

Dr. JAMES M. HARRISON sent the following note on European Chaffinches and the description of a new race:—

The work of P. A. Hens and J. G. van Marle ('Orgaan der Club van Nederlandshe Vögelkundigen,' Jahrg. vi. vol. 2, Oct. 1933, pp. 49-58), culminating in the recognition of the English race of the Chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs gengleri* Kln., made it desirable to review the species and its races, my conclusions on this subject being given in a short note in 'The Ibis' (April 1934, pp. 396-398). It occurred to me then that the range of *F. c. gengleri* might not extend to the northern limits of the British Isles. Unfortunately I had no material at the time to decide this point, but I have since been able, through the kindness of Mr. Philip A. Clancey, to examine an ample series of breeding material as well as some freshly moulted autumn and winter birds from S.W. Scotland—Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, and Stirling. These birds have been compared with material from Sweden, the south of England, Germany, Holland,

Switzerland, Western Siberia, Persia, Bulgaria, Thrace, Cyprus, Sardinia, and Crete, and are at once recognizable as being distinct.

For the Scotch bird I propose the name

***Fringilla cœlebs scotica*, subsp. nov.**

Description.—General colour darker cinnamon-red, particularly on the ear-coverts and throat, than *F. c. gengleri*, and lacking the vinous-pink or vinous-red of *F. c. cœlebs*.

Distribution.—As known at present, S.W. Scotland.

Type.—Adult male, Carmunnock, Lanarkshire, S.W. Scotland, October 21, 1936. In my collection.

Measurements of the Type.—Wing 88; culmen 15; tarsus 17; tail 72 mm.

Measurements of the Co-types :—

Co-type I. Male, April 23, 1936, Carmunnock, Lanarkshire, Scotland :—Wing 87; culmen 16; tarsus 18; tail 67·5 mm. In my collection.

Co-type II. Male, April 23, 1936, Carmunnock, Lanarkshire, Scotland :—Wing 87·25; culmen 15·5; tarsus 19·5; tail 66 mm. In collection P. A. Clancey.

Remarks.—The backs of the Scottish birds are, as in all races of *Fringilla cœlebs*, variable, though taken on the whole they are somewhat darker in these parts than are those of the rest of the material with which they have been compared. Similarly the new subspecies shows the same variability in the number and extent of the white tips to the rectrices—that weak and inconstant character upon which the race *F. c. gengleri* was originally founded until its true and distinct differences were determined and clearly defined by the two authors quoted above.

A series of eighteen breeding males from S.W. Scotland give the following measurements :—Wing 83–91; beak 15–17; tarsus 18–20; tail 61·5–72 mm.

Mr. C. M. N. WHITE sent the following description of a new form of Chukor from Crete :—

***Alectoris græca scotti*, subsp. nov.**

Description.—In having chestnut tufts on ear-coverts and no black on lores it differs at once from *A. græca* and *A. saxatilis*;